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Hon. T. A. Crerar,
United Grain Growers,
Winnipeg, Man.

THE

U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA — THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VII. CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 3rd, 1928 No. 17.

The Alberta Co-operative Institute Opens Historic Sessions

Staff Correspondence

Secretary of U.F.A. Group Reports on Federal Resolutions

Official News from Alberta Wheat Pool

New Plan of Pool Elevator Operation

Discontinuance of Grants to "B" Class Fairs

By M. Luchkovich, M.P.

Report of Alberta Government on Convention Resolutions

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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor
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EDITORIAL

PASS ON THE TORCH

Of the many grounds for hope that the ideals and practical benefits of co-operation in this Province will be enduring, and that the movement which has had so successful a beginning will advance to greater triumphs in days to come, the announcement of policy made by Premier Brownlee in his address before the Alberta Co-operative Institute last Tuesday, is the most substantial.

Describing the Wheat Pool as a "dynamic force which has given a new dignity to agriculture," and has brought a new spirit and a broader conception of the producer's place in the world order, the Premier declared that the teaching of the principles of co-operation "must find a place in our public schools," and that to this end it will not be enough to have a page or two in a text book devoted to an account of co-operative enterprises, but that the teachers themselves, in the course of their training, must be inspired and imbued with co-operative ideals.

The introduction of teaching of this character as part of the school curriculum will mean the achievement of one of the most important reforms which the organized farmers, expressing themselves through the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., have sought. It will be a step towards the realization of the end which the U.F.A., in all its activities, has constantly had in view. It will mean, to adapt one of the Premier's images, that the torch lighted by those who are today the veterans of our movement will be handed on, burning brightly, to a new generation for whom co-operation, in all its implications, will come to appear as the normal social life. It will give, we may hope, the definite assurance that the ground already gained shall be held, and that as Alberta advances to the realization of that other ideal which the Premier has been promoting from many platforms—the attainment of beauty of design in her cities and towns and in the surroundings of every rural home—Young Alberta, profiting by the experience of the pioneers of co-operation in this Province who have come from many lands, will carry forward the work so well begun, to new triumphs of order and social harmony.

* * *

We write from the University before the conclusion of the sessions of the Institute. Articles by J. F. Watson give a graphic account of the proceedings of a gathering which may prove historic. Reports covering the remainder of the week, and dealing with various important features of the conference, will be published in our next issue.

* * *

OUTLAWING WAR—BUT PREPARING FOR ANOTHER

The suggestion that war may be outlawed by certain agreements now under consideration would be more convincing if the governments concerned were prepared to make a serious pacific gesture by drastically reducing their armaments.

But while the negotiations are proceeding, and while the practical step of disarmament, or heavy reduction of armaments, has apparently been ruled out of court, a number of governments which are discussing the outlawry of war are feverishly preparing for the next.

By the legislative authority of one of the great powers which would be a party to the proposed agreements, appropriations for "new ammunition storage facilities and also for the redistribution of present munition stores to new depots," have been trebled within the past few weeks, to "enable the new munitions program to be carried out with greater despatch." The outspoken leader of another great state, who by the ruthless suppression of his opponents has established himself as dictator, has ventured to predict the year when the next Armageddon will break out, and has always referred contemptuously to those who would hope to eliminate war. Yet he is willing to sign an agreement

(Continued on page 30)

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NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Mrs. Gunn and Premier Address Great Rally of Alexandra U.F.A.

Gathering at Ellscoty Attended by 1500 Persons—Observe "Citizens' Day"

By R. E. DECOONSON
Secretary Alexandra Constituency Assn.

A perfect afternoon enabled the 1500 citizens who gathered at a rally, under the auspices of the Alexandra U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Constituency Association, on Wednesday, June 13th, to listen in comfort to Premier Brownlee and the other speakers on the program.

Following Mayor Cairns' address of welcome, and Chairman A. B. Woods' opening remarks, F. J. Essenauer, our local member, spoke eloquently concerning the successful operation of the Wheat Pool, emphasizing also the necessity of a development of co-operation between the farmer and business interests in order that the welfare of the community generally be promoted to the highest degree.

Mrs. Gunn Speaks

After a musical number and a diverting song or two by C. Bull, the audience listened with the keenest interest to Mrs. R. B. Gunn's stirring story of the progress of the U.F.W.A. and its success in encouraging the women of the Province to take an active part in public affairs. Men were sustained in their pioneering efforts by the courage and companionship of women who bore cheerfully the dangers and discomforts of primitive life in isolated districts, and the present and future success of home-building in this new land depended upon the indispensable aid of an enlightened and progressive womanhood.

Premier's Address

Following a beautiful violin selection by Mr. and Miss Weeks and another of Mr. Bull's humorous songs, Premier Brownlee began his address. After complimenting the committee upon the excellence of the arrangements made for the comfort of both speakers and hearers, he stated that he did not remember a gathering that gave him a greater feeling of inspiration. Such a meeting was indicative of an interest in public affairs that was gratifying and of great significance; it also disproved the charge of indifference and inactivity that had been levelled at the U.F.A.

Continuing, the Premier impressed upon his hearers the truth that governments reflect the desires and principles of the people they represent and referred to the magnificent work being done by the U.F.A. and other organizations in the education and development of high standards of thought and action amongst the people, both old and young, of this Province. In his opinion the function of government was not merely the encouragement and assistance of economic arrangements such as the Wheat Pool, but it was its task to promote the general welfare of the community in every way and to provide as far as possible that every citizen should have the opportunity to live his life to the full under the most favorable circumstances that society could procure.

An Example of Co-operation

To this end co-operation was essential, and in this connection he would refer to the happy manner in which the two main groups—U.F.A. and Labor—in the Provincial House had worked together during the past seven years. It was the desire of the Government to co-operate in every way possible with groups whose views might to some extent conflict with those of the U.F.A. Group, and in the effort to secure the most efficient service, political affiliation was disregarded, the Government selecting its officials by reason of their integrity and fitness for the tasks entrusted to them, and being quite indifferent to the political views those officials might profess.

In outlining the work accomplished by the Government, the Premier mentioned the highly successful issue of the northern railways venture, which had been converted from a liability to an asset. An offer of 17 million dollars had been made for this property, but it would not be sold until 19 millions was tendered.

The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation scheme had also been so well managed that the area served was now producing abundant and profitable crops; and a further very beneficial and economically conducted undertaking was that of the Provincial telephone system.

Much remained to be done; the steady development of the highway system was hoped for, also the distribution of electric power to every village and farm; town planning; the encouragement of and assistance towards the beautifying of the villages and farm homes, and the furtherance of means for the conservation of public health with the help of travelling clinics, etc.

In conclusion, Mr. Brownlee thanked his hearers for their patient attention and congratulated them upon the interest they displayed in public affairs, and upon their very evident desire to co-operate in the work of attaining the high standards of citizenship he had dwelt upon in the course of his address.

Battle River Convention on July 16th and 17th

The Annual Convention of the Battle River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held on Monday and Tuesday, July 16th and 17th.

There will be good speakers at this Convention. H. E. Spencer, M.P., will give a full report on the past session.

Any Local wishing to pay their dues may send to the secretary, or their delegate may pay at the Convention.

(Mrs.) D. EAST,
Vermilion, Alberta.

Bow River Convention Convenes, Strathmore, July 24th and 25th

Outstanding Speakers and Entertainments and Recreation Will Feature Summer Convention

The Annual Convention of the Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in the Memorial Hall at Strathmore on July 24th and 25th beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning.

This will be the first time Bow River has held a summer convention, or a convention of more than one day, and we hope the experiment will meet with the approval of the membership and that they will all join in making it a great success. The Memorial Hall at Strathmore is one of the most beautiful halls in the Province, and considering the size of the town, one of the largest, so there will be ample accommodation. The situation at Strathmore also lends itself to outdoor meetings, and if the weather permits, part of the program will be held outdoors among the many beautiful trees for which Strathmore has an enviable reputation.

Fine Swimming Pool

There will, besides the regular business of the association, be several outstanding speakers and considerable in the way of entertainment that, so far, Bow River has not indulged in. There is a fine swimming pool at Strathmore at our disposal, which those desiring may take advantage of and the village council has promised to do all in their power to make the event a memorable one. It will be a gala day for Bow River if only the attendance is what it should be. Therefore, every Local is urgently requested to send a full delegation and to invite as many visitors as they can. All will be welcome. Arrangements will be made for an automobile camp so that all those desiring to camp will be accommodated in good shape. There are also good hotel accommodations in the village for those who so prefer, and also good eating places. It is expected that a large part of the attendance will camp and all who can are encouraged to do so.

Special W.F.W.A. Meeting

On the afternoon of the 24th—the first day—at 1:30 p.m., there will be a special meeting of the U.F.W.A., convened by Mrs. J. C. Buckley, Director for Bow River, at which special matters of interest to the women will be considered and the results of their deliberations, as may be, will be presented to the full convention the next day. This is somewhat similar to the usual arrangement at the Annual U.F.A. Convention. All of the U.F.W.A. members are especially requested to be present at this meeting.

As there will be considerable expense attached to holding the convention in this way, all members who have not already done so are urgently requested to send in their annual dues. The dues for the year are fifty cents per member.

Send all dues to the U.F.A. Central office, marked for Bow River.

The executive is making every effort to make this occasion worthy of the Association and we earnestly ask for the co-operation of the membership, by way of attendance, and in any other way that may occur to them. Any suggestions will be gladly considered that will make for a great day.

The regular convention call has been sent out to the Locals.

At this meeting, E. J. Garland, M.P., will give his usual account of the proceedings of Parliament, especially as they affect Bow River.

Remember the dates—July 24th and 25th!

Harvey Hansen, Namaka, U.F.A. Director, has been appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements and will be glad to hear from any one as to arrangements or giving suggestions for the Convention.

A big turnout will mean a big time. Everybody help.

DONALD SINCLAIR,
Vulcan,
President.
E. W. LEONARD,
Tudor,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WESTWOODS ANNUAL PICNIC

The annual picnic of Westwoods U.F.A. Local is being held on July 6th, states the sports secretary, E. Pfeiffer.

NEW HALL AT SUNRISE

Sunrise U.F.A. Local are now using their new hall, states K. E. Glyde, secretary, and their meetings are well attended. They are holding a picnic on July 2nd.

FOSTELD JOINT PICNIC

Valley Spring U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals will hold a joint picnic at Pendleton's Lake on August 8th, when the program will include speakers, foot and horse races, baseball, etc.

AT BOW ISLAND

Lawrence Peterson, M.L.A., addressed a recent meeting of Bow Island U.F.A. Local in the U.F.A. hall. Mr. Peterson dealt with Provincial affairs, especially the railway question and the matter of old age pensions. A delegation from the Alberta Motors Association then spoke on behalf of that organization.

McCAFFERTY PLOWING MATCH

The first plowing match ever held in the district south of Edgerton took place on June 28th, on Mr. Walter Taylor's farm, under the auspices of McCafferty U.F.A. Local. "The match was a success in every way, except for the sparsity of entries," writes E. Herbert Spencers president of the Local. "The interest, both of the competitors and spectators, was keen to the finish, and the quality of the work done, according to the judges, was of the highest. There was very little difference between the work of the various competitors. The final results were: Horse gangs, W. Eason, T. Hedalin, F. Dawes; Tractors, L. Gay, A. Hoose."

CONVENTION DATE JULY 23rd

The date of Vegreville U.F.A. Federal Constituency convention, was incorrectly given in the heading of the item in the June 15th issue of *The U.F.A.* The convention will be held on July 23rd, at Lamont, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

VICTORIA PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

To the Secretaries of all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Victoria Provincial Constituency Association:

The Annual Convention of the Victoria U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Lamont on August 1, 1928, beginning at 10 a.m.

An effort is being made to secure one of the Cabinet Ministers as speaker, and if successful an evening meeting will be held.

This notice is being mailed to you early, that you may have time to build up your U.F.A. membership and send in your Provincial constituency dues. Each Local will be entitled to a delegate for each 10 paid up members or major portion thereof. Send your Provincial dues to A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta.

Yours truly,
A. L. PEARCE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

HEAR OF LIVESTOCK POOL

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., and N. S. Smith, M.L.A., spoke at a recent meeting of Eagle Hill U.F.A. Local, on the subject of the Livestock Pool. "These gentlemen gave very concise and interesting talks," reports Mrs. O. Arnason, secretary, "after which there were questions and discussion which made this an outstanding meeting." Albert Jones was sent to the Junior Conference from this Local.

"WORLD IS GROWING BETTER"

"Is the World Growing Better?" was the subject of a debate at a joint meeting of Allister and Sunnydale U.F.A. Locals, held at Sunnydale on June 9th. After hearing the arguments presented by both sides, the audience reached the conclusion that the world is growing better, writes Percy Howe, secretary of Allister Local. This Local is sending three delegates to the forthcoming Alexandra convention.

MUTUAL COMPANY DOING WELL

The Waranesa Mutual Insurance Company, one of a number of mutual insurance companies carrying on business in Canada, had the most successful year in 1927 since its inception nearly 32 years ago. Business in force during the year amounted to $134,534,263, while assessments and cash premiums received amounted to $555,361.93. The cash reserve is now over $1,100,000, and during 1927 netted over $35,000 in interest.

OBSERVE U.F.A. SUNDAY

Four U.F.A. Locals combined to observe U.F.A. Sunday at Woolford, on June 17th, when H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President, and J. A. Johansen, Director for Lethbridge constituency, were the speakers, at a meeting in the afternoon. Unfortunately, from the standpoint of the meeting, but fortunately for the crops, a heavy downpour of rain had rendered the roads in places almost impassable, and members who had planned to come from points as far distant as 20 miles, were in many cases prevented from attending. A meeting was held in the evening in the Tabernacle at Cardston, when again, owing to pouring rain, the attendance was small. Mr. Wood, president of the Mormon church in Cardston, was in the chair, and Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Johansen, who spoke on the ideals of the movement, and Mrs. Carlson, U.F.W.A. Director, who delivered a brief address on the U.F.W.A., were the speakers. A meeting arranged for Glenwood the following night had to be abandoned owing to the state of the roads.

VISIT FROM FORMER MEMBER

At a recent meeting of Vegreville U.F.A. Local, Mrs. McNaughton, U.F.W.A. director, addressed the meeting on U.F.W.A. work, and urged the formation of a Local. A. W. Fraser, Wheat Pool delegate, gave an address dealing with recent activities of the Pool. F. S. Austin, formerly of Ranfurly and now a resident of Washington, was a visitor, and was warmly welcomed by his old associates. He gave a brief account of his stay in the U.S., and stated that he expects to return to Canada shortly. Arrangements have been made for William Irvine, M.P., to address a special Sunday meeting on July 15th, which will be observed by this Local as "U.F.A. Sunday."

Large Attendance at Pembina Convention

Midsummer Convention at Barrhead Addressed by Premier Brownlee

(A. R. Brown, Secretary)

One of the most successful conventions of the Pembina Constituency Association, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was held in the new town of Barrhead on June 20th. There were over 50 delegates present and more than that number of visitors. Besides dealing with a large number of resolutions the convention was enthused by several splendid addresses.

Mr. Geo. MacLachlan, M.L.A. for Pembina, spoke of a number of local issues and also of some Provincial matters and invited our serious thought on certain impending issues so that we might be able to pass intelligent judgment on them.

Mrs. F. E. Wyman, first vice-president of the U.F.W.A., gave an address that was well appreciated by the delegates. She stressed the fact that women should take part in the affairs of the association and showed why the women were equally concerned with the men in such matters as public health, education and immigration. Mrs. Wyman appealed to the men to see to it that their womenfolk took an active part in the affairs of Association.

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, was present. He described his

(Continued on page 37)

BAND HILLS MEETING JULY 6th

The annual meeting of Band Hills Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Hanna, on Friday, July 6th, beginning at 10:30 a.m., states S. R. Hooper, secretary. It is expected that Premier Brownlee will give an address.

Alberta Co-operative Institute Opens Historic Sessions at University

Young Alberta, Farm Men and Women in Midstream of Life, and Revered 94 Year Old Veteran of Co-operative Movement Among Those Attending Conference—The Problems of Construction of a Co-operative Civilisation—Practical Idealism Dominates Discussions—An Impromptu Debate on Producer and Consumer Co-operation —Some Notable Speakers

By J. P. WATSON

EDMONTON, June 25.—Whatever doubts may have been held as to the utility in a broad sense of the new venture inaugurated last session through the passing of the Wheat Board Money Trust act, which culminated later in the formation of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation, were dispelled today when the first sessions of the Institute were held amid the fine surroundings of the University Buildings, an inspiring environment for the launching of such a venture.

One of the English visitors drew a graphic picture of the launching of the first co-operatives, the Rochdale pioneers, in an old cellar, with candles stuck in beer bottles, a sort of hole-in-the-corner affair, too new and timid to face the light of day, and contrasted it with the opportunities of Western Canadians, working out in the open and with the ever ready assistance of Governments of the day. How we do travel!

A Stiff Debate

But the end is not yet. The first day's proceedings brought out the fact that however much the true co-operator may yearn for the co-operative commonwealth, "when man to man the wide world o'er shall brithers be for a' that," there is still a gulf to be bridged between the producer and the consumer before that delectable age is reached. In fact the day's discussion resolved itself into a stiff debate between the spokesmen of the two divisions of the co-operative movement, with Prof. C. R. Fay, an eminent economist of British birth and training, whose experience covers both producer and consumer movements, supporting Wheat Pool policy, and declaring, in answer to a British delegate, that it would be unwise to risk the success of a primary Pool through the adoption of features which had proved desirable elsewhere, in the face of a different problem here. A. W. Golightly, J. Oliver and A. H. Hobley were the spokesmen of the English co-operatives, and struck out right manfully in behalf of the consumer. After the British co-operators and Prof. Fay had spoken, the climax came at the evening session when the old war horse, H. W. Wood, stoutly defended producer co-operation as the form today best suited to agriculture in this country. In some reconciliation of the two positions, it seems to the writer, will the rising generation have to find the ultimate solution of the problem.

Guiding Feet of Flaming Youth

And that leads me to say that the rising generation attended the institute in goodly number. A fine bright set of lads and lassies with the stamp of leadership already apparent. God help the antiquated system or traditional bogey that dares resist their forward march! It won't have a chance in the world. And here, I believe, is just where the Institute will guide the feet of flaming youth into the paths of sane and steady progress, so that when "age wearies by the way and hearts break in the furrow," the seed will still be sown or the harvest garnered in its season.

But don't think that the "old timers" have surrendered or thrown up the sponge in the forward march. Here at the Institute, today, drinking in the lectures and asking pointed questions, was found the veteran, E. C. Owens, 94 years of age, one of the founders of the early farm and labor associations. Nor was he alone. There were others of the old guard in abundance. After all, progressive age is a tower of strength not to be despised. I refuse to accept the dictum that thought crystallises at forty. It all depends. It all depends.

Professor Fay, of Toronto University, was in fine fettle. When "courage" is added to conviction, and supplemented by unlimited natural and acquired ability, the product is always grand, believe in it or otherwise. When the professor disclaimed rigid adherence to the "population" idea and contended that "the level of comfort and not the counting of heads" should be the determining feature of an immigration policy, he knew quite well that such a contention has been and is anathema in the city from which he came.

DEFENDS PRODUCER CO-OPERATION

Prof. C. R. Fay, of Toronto University

In the course of the day, members of the Institute, after the formal addresses of welcome by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor of Edmonton, and Dean Carr, Acting President of the University, and an explanatory statement by the Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, under whose direction the Institute carries on, the members listened to addresses by the English co-operators, Lew Hutchinson of the Alberta Wheat Pool, Professor C. R. Fay of Toronto University and H. W. Wood. The inauguration was conducted under the chairmanship of Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, of Alberta University, and in the afternoon the Minister of Agriculture presided. An entertainment in the evening wound up the first day's sittings.

How Institute Was Organized

Hon. George Hoadley detailed the history of the organization of the Institute as a corollary of the receipt by the Province of the sum of $112,000 from the

Where Institute Sessions Were Held

Arts Building, University of Alberta

unclaimed residue of the disbanded Wheat Board monies. The Minister made no apologies for the expenditure of portions of that money for the inculcation of ideas in co-operation. Education of this type would be given in the schools of the Province, and would become a part of the curricula in the same way as history and arithmetic. But that was not enough. Co-operative marketing was already established and no doubt other forms of co-operation would be stimulated, so that in the next ten years co-operative effort would either be decidedly successful or only moderately so, and the Minister thought this the opportune time to spend money and effort for the immediate advancement of co-operative enterprise. Institutes would be brought closer to the people by the adoption of the Chautauqua principle, and centres like Vermilion, Olds and Lethbridge would share in the educational benefits in due season.

Owing to the large number of applications for enrollment it had been found advisable to hold the first session in the Capital City where the fine University buildings, halls and dormitories were at their disposal. The new dormitories at several of the Agricultural Schools would be utilised for other sessions of the Institute, dependent on whether demand for such educational work should be sufficiently widespread.

A streak of Irish entered into the proceedings during the welcome extended by Mayor Bury, and several times during the day the work of Sir Horace Plunkett was referred to by the different speakers.

Prof. Fay's Address

Professor C. R. Fay chose as his text, "Post War Progress in Agricultural Co-operation." He remarked that there were some who like the economist Veblen considered the farmers of today to be in helpless and inevitable bondage to high finance, while others like the American Business Men's Commission on Agriculture "damned co-operation with faint praise" and half suggested that it be confined to such non-essential crops as were not capable of large scale development. Nevertheless, the real lesson of the California fruit growers, "the outstanding success in American co-operation, was that they operated on a scale large enough to count, and that they had refused entangling alliances with middlemen."

The U.F.A. Slogan

Amid a world-wide movement, the British movement had been consolidated by the formation of the Plunkett foundation during the Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924. Year books showed that throughout all the Dominions the slogan, long since adopted by the U.F.A., "Better farming, better business, better living" was being more and more put into practical application. He stressed "better business" as the key to better living.

Since the war the "industrial revolution" had revealed in its fullness its momentous reactions upon agriculture. Large areas of surplus production had to be oriented in relation to distant markets. The pioneers in agriculture had no such problem, and the only co-operation they knew was a local brotherly kind. The mechanisation of the farm was a further development, although the professor did not believe that an era of big "company" farming was at hand. That would be disastrous, he thought. Rather he prophesied that the introduction of present-day power machinery would lead to what he called "family farming" with increased floor space and the introduction of superpower. Then the rift between agricultural and other industrial production had widened to such an extent, even in transportation, where the farm no longer furnished the motive power in the shape of horses, oats and feed, but the fuel needs were the product of other workers and other processes, so much so that the only remedy for the farmer lay in strong co-operative organization, primarily in the field of selling his products.

Here the professor elaborated on the pooling method. In an age of specialisation and novelty the Pool method stood out as a lesson of efficient specialisation and a great social invention. Other countries were feeling after this solution, and the formation of a milk pool on the Clyde was a revelation to most of us. Australia was adopting the voluntary, contract basis method, following in Canada's footsteps. In India, co-operative credit was found to be the better method, but this was not applicable to the new world or to Europe. Compulsory control boards had been formed in Australia and New Zealand to prevent chaotic marketing.

What the Pool Has Done

The Wheat Pool had revolutionised the morale of the farming community. Mr. Fay contrasted the hopelessness even in the good crop year 1923 with that of 1928 when optimism reigned supreme. The farmer had been relieved of the task of deciding when to sell, a task for which he was totally unfitted.

Pooling had:

1. Reduced unnecessary speculation. He did not decry all forms of speculation. A method based on accurate statistical needs was legitimate, and replaced the dangers of chance.

2. Distributed to the producer on a democratic co-operative basis the proceeds of the handling and selling of grains, under genuine producer control.

3. Brought the farmer back to the cash basis. Periodic payments were a form of involuntary saving. He hoped the "instalment plan of wheat payments would never create the instalment plan of going deeper into debt."

4. Had created a great field of economic enterprise such as elevators, local and terminal, outside of farming but attached to it, in which earnings of the farmer were being invested to their advantage. The speaker complimented the Pools in having been fortunate in the choice of officials in directions where men had to be trained for "careers."

The Pool had fitted the economics of the case, which called for large scale integrated organization. It was a crucial step forward in the rationalization of agriculture. Without elevators the Pool's centralised selling would be lamed, and a valuable source of surplus earnings would be sacrificed. It fitted the geography of the case. It fitted the history, and it came at a time of pressing need, when Canada had men strong enough to bring the idea to fruition.

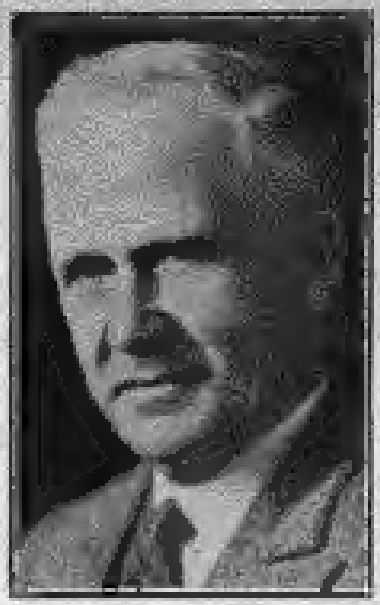
Leo Hutchinson, Canmore, Director of the Alberta Wheat Pool, gave a historic review of the Wheat Pool, furnishing statistical facts of value in relation to wheat production and distribution. Mr. Hutchinson answered a number of questions dealing with recent developments, bearing particularly upon new policies adopted in order to ensure volume and more direct control of the commodity from producer to market.

English Co-operators' Musings

The English co-operators thereafter had their innings. A. W. Golightly, representing the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England, stated that he and his fellow delegates had been entrusted with a three or fourfold mission to Canada. One purpose had been to investigate the Wheat Pool. In the course of their three or four weeks visit they had heard so much of the Wheat Pool that there had been no chance to hear of anything else.

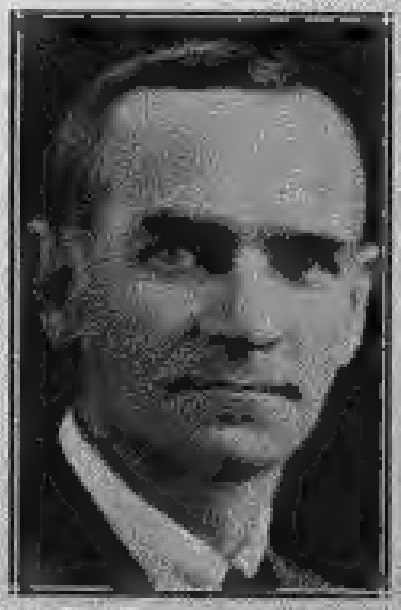
The English consumers had been afraid of the Pool. They thought naturally that Canada being a wheat producing country and the old country one of the largest consumers of wheat products, the consumer would be penalized on account of the operation of the Pool. Speeches of Mr. Wood and Mr. Melvor had

HON. GEORGE HEADLEY



Chairman Wheat Board Monies Fund; Used to Finance Institute

D. M. MALIN



Secretary-Treasurer of Pool Pools

dissipated those fears so far as the visitors were concerned, and they could believe that so long as the professions of co-operation enunciated by these speakers were rigidly adhered to, the Pools could not become a menace to the Old Country consumer. Mr. Golightly injected a warning to the effect that however much the Canadian Pools might think themselves free and independent, they would still be in the hands of world markets, and other countries, notably Russia, would loom large in the markets of the world.

Mr. Golightly then traced the growth of the consumer co-operatives of the Old Country. The field of production being closed to them at the beginning, the only course lay in the establishment of co-operative buying. From small beginnings that had grown and from the profits in that endeavor, the field of production had been invaded, until the manufacture of almost everything of value to human comfort was now being undertaken by the co-operatives.

Along with Mr. J. Oliver, fellow delegate from England, Mr. Golightly voiced the desire for some kind of working arrangement between the Pools and the Old Country co-operatives. The ships carrying co-operative wheat could return laden with co-operatively made commodities. An all-round co-operation should mean some kind of reciprocity. The speakers made a plea for this on the ground that the old land had a kind of motherly right to this sort of treatment, although her efforts through the formation of an Empire Trading Board did not particularly appeal to them. They wanted what they called "the real thing," and if a trading agreement had to be international let it be co-operative.

Three Cardinal Principles

Mr. Oliver quoted some startling figures with regard to the amounts by way of turnover in the various lines of endeavor, retail, wholesale, creative and financial. These had sprung from three cardinal principles enunciated by the Rochdalians: To obtain goods supply at fair prices; (2) to produce goods as fully as possible, and (3) to provide employment for members.

A Too Insistent Appeal

Several members of the Institute seemed to think that some of the effect of the excellent speeches was lost by a too insistent repetition of the appeal for reciprocal empire trade in the interest of the British consumer. It remained for H. W. Wood, at the evening session to state, and I believe, to state accurately, the attitude of the Alberta producer. While Alberta organized co-operators were willing to meet Old Country consumers on any fair basis found practicable, they reserved the right to trade internationally as well as imperially. There was no mistaking that.

Mr. Wood argued that organization as producers was the only workable basis for Western Canada. In order to prove this he went back over the history of farmers' movements for fifty years. After the Civil War the Grange had been organized. It organized to further the farmers' interests as consumers. It perished because consumption was not a true basis for farm organization. The mere buying of commodities failed to solve their problems. He traced the rise and fall of other organizations, mostly Canadian.

Coming to Alberta, the President said they had organized the U.F.A., and had engaged in buying co-operation with more or less success. It had not solved their problems. The reason was that the farmer owns land, which may or may not be mortgaged. He receives working credits. He has to meet interest and depreciation, a thing not met with in the economic life of the wage worker. The mere saving which might be effected through co-operative buying of commodities would not meet a fraction of interest, depreciation and the outlay incidental to operation, much less the living expenses.

Price Out of Plumb

The truth was, the price of farm products had been out of plumb with the price of other products, and because of that the farmer could not participate as a consumer. This was due to lack of organization, made apparent during the deflationary period, when the manufacturers and labor through strong organization resisted the deflation brought about by a fourth group which had possession of the monetary system. Money was a purely circulating medium, which should properly belong to industry. Because of lack of a specialized industrial system this medium had come into the hands of a group which had made it a commodity instead of a circulating medium. This group brought about deflation after the war for their own advantage, and had the farmers been organized as efficiently as had been the manufacturer and labor, the three combined could not only have resisted deflation but created a new monetary system if necessary.

The basis of selling rather than buying, as finally adopted, had not sprung up overnight. Repeated failures to solve the problems through buying was only one reason. Conditions were different from those of the United Kingdom. Alberta was thinly populated. There was no "wage system" bringing in a regular budget to the farmer. He traded at the little country store ten months of the year on credit, if he could get it. That credit often meant food for thousands of families. No, after half a century of effort in that direction the farmer had turned to the field of selling. He contended that the manufacturer was entitled to a just return to compensate for his effort to society; the trans-relation companies were entitled to a just return; the retail merchant was not altogether useless and also was entitled to a return for service rendered. Why, therefore, should it be inconceivable that the farmer alone should not be entitled to say what his product was worth, commensurate with production costs and in line with the cost of other commodities?

Never Done Before

Here was found the key, then, to the whole problem. On closer analysis it was found the farmer did really organize for consumption. But consumption could only be effected when the price of the farmer's produce approximated that of the other commodities which he desired to consume. Therefore, he organized to sell his product. That had resulted unquestionably in the farmer being placed in a position not only to consume commodities but also to do something never before achieved, namely, to meet running expenses, depreciation and other fixed items.

Mr. Wood afterwards dealt philosophically with the question of the ultimate goal of the co-operator. Nature designed man a social animal, and a just social order would only emerge in strict obedience to natural law. Competition had forced co-operation on the part of the weak for protection against the predatory fury of the strong. Competition had created war, and he traced its effects in a long historical sketch from individualism, through the family, the tribe, clan, nation and latterly the entente, culminating on the fields of Flanders so recently.

Co-operation was the true law of nature, and must finally displace competition universally. Then the prayer, "Thy Kingdom come", would find its fulfilment.

The President received tremendous applause at the close of his address.

Day Devoted to Practical Problems Closes With Inspiring Addresses on Idealism of Co-operative Movement

President Wood Pays Tribute to 98-Year-Old Pioneer of Cause of Social Progress—Greetings From U. S. Department of Agriculture

By JAMES P. WATSON

EDMONTON, June 28. — Judicious blending of theory and practice featured the second day's proceedings at the Institute. All the addresses were by practical men, that is, men in charge of actual co-operative work. There was Mr. C. C. Randall, Director of the Division of Co-operative Live Stock Marketing of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. There was our own A. E. Claypool, whose information of the trials, conflicts and successes of our Provincial Live Stock Pool, together with a fund of information as to how to build up a successful stock shipping association, was of great value. Then there was E. B. Ramsey, canny Scotch manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, whose instructive lecture on "Problems of Management" gave food for thought indeed. George McIvor, Sales Manager of the Wheat Pool, detailed the functions of a selling agency, and made his remarks so interesting and provoked so many questions that the conference pretty nearly forgot to proceed with the balance of its program. And A. Scott, Chairman of Mayfair Creamery, Vancouver, told the Assembly just what the functions of a selling agency for dairy products are and should be. Last, but by no means least, came F. M. Harvey, C.A., Calgary, who showed the members how to make figures talk success in co-operative accounting.

In the evening the Wheat Pool entertained the members, when after dinner under the chairmanship of H. W. Wood, the diners heard two addresses. Instruction was punctuated with witty repartee, started in inimitable fashion by the chairman in introducing the speakers, Robin Hood, and Premier Brownlee. But

(Continued on page 30)

The Discontinuance of Grants to "B." Class Fairs

High-handed Action of Federal Minister of Agriculture—An Episode of the Dying Moments of the Recent Session at Ottawa.

By M. LUCHKOVICH
U.F.A. Member for Vegreville

The dying moments of the 1928 session of Parliament are noteworthy at least because of one incident, viz., the discontinuance of grants to "B" class fairs and the high-handed elimination of discussion on Item 44 (Live Stock, including grants to exhibitions, feeder shows, etc., $1,480,000), which should have made provision for a continuance of said grants.

Item 44 was first brought down by the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Motherwell) on June 2nd. It was pointed out to him that "B" fairs were more important to the farmers than "A" fairs, because they were the only fairs the majority of them could attend and therefore benefit by; that the "B" fairs needed grants more than the bigger "A" fairs, because the latter fairs had better opportunities to finance their exhibitions through auxiliary sideshows, etc. Indeed, we thought that the large fairs were not fairs in the same sense as the "B" fairs, since they were degenerating into Johnny Jones sideshows and places where people could gamble away their hard-earned money.

Minister Adamant

Mr. Motherwell, however, remained adamant and deaf to our plea. When we asked him what his purpose was in giving such large grants to the Toronto Exhibition Association ($60,000 a year) he replied that as this was a great national affair it behooved him to extend assistance and encouragement to the live stock industry of Canada fostered therein. So far as practical results are concerned, it did us very little good to argue that the "B" class fairs were just as national and even more so than the Toronto fair. Incidentally I might point out here that great credit is due to Mr. Ward and Mr. McIntosh, Liberals, for the valiant support they gave our group on that occasion. The fight we put up at that time partook very much of the nature of a notice on the Honorable Minister of Agriculture that we would fight for this grant tooth and nail when Item 44 of the Agriculture estimates came up again.

And herein lies a story.

A Discreditable Policy

That item was never called again—it was simply pushed through, absolutely railroaded in a manner that did not do credit to the Minister of Agriculture, who was very conspicuous by his absence on that memorable occasion.

The item was supposed to have been called on June 9th, but Hansard of that date contains no record of it at all. It was for this reason that on the last day of the session I brought up the following point of privilege:

"Mr. Luchkovich: Mr. Speaker, on Saturday night, June 9th, I asked the Honorable Minister of Railways, Mr. Dunning, who acted for Mr. Motherwell in his absence, when item 44 had been passed.

"The Chairman: Tonight.

"Mr. Luchkovich: Well, it was passed in such a clever manner that I hope all the other estimates were not passed in the same way as this was.

"Mr. Dunning: I am going to object to that on a point of order. One or two members, when the item was before the House, spoke on it. I replied to the members in a very proper way and I resent the insinuation that the vote was put through in some clever sort of way. There was no cleverness about the matter at all.

"An Honorable Member: No, it was clumsy.

"Mr. Luchkovich: There are quite a few members interested in Class "B" fairs and we have been waiting very patiently for the item to come up. . . . I notice from the votes and proceedings it would appear that this item did come up; but I have read Hansard very carefully and I fail to find anything thereabout the item having been called. . . . I can quite understand how the chairman might initial an item and pass it on to the clerk; I understand that the other day the votes and proceedings showed that an item had been passed, but the chairman admitted that it was not passed.

"Mr. Speaker: I am informed by the Deputy Speaker that if the Honorable gentleman will confer with the Clerk of the House he will show him the scroll, which shows that the item was passed.

"Mr. Gardiner: That does not solve the question. If the item was never called, how could it be passed? The item was never called in this House.

"Mr. Speaker: I am informed that the item was called by the Deputy Speaker.

"Mr. Luchkovich: It is not in Hansard.

"Mr. Gardiner: I take it that the Hansard reporters would know whether this item was called. Many members on this side of the House as well as members opposite were waiting for an opportunity to speak on that item. . . . When it is brought to your attention that members of this House take exception to a matter, and when we produce what we believe to be good evidence that something has not occurred, I do not think you, sir, as the Speaker of the House, should take the position that merely because it is inscribed on the scroll is evidence of the thing having transpired. I do not think you are justified in taking that attitude, and I wish to resent the statements you made.

"Mr. Speaker: I do not wish to prolong this discussion but if the honorable member will refer to Bourinot he will find that the scroll of the House is the evidence which is produced in the courts of the land as a true statement of what has happened in the House. When I am handed these scrolls by the Clerk of the House, when I am handed the votes and proceedings, when I know that that item is in the appropriation bill and when in addition I have the word of the Deputy Speaker, it seems to me that my good faith must not be questioned. However, the incident is closed."

The incident may be closed so far as the Speaker is concerned, but the Minister of Agriculture shall hear about it again. We shall remind him that even if he may lay claim to honesty he cannot plead infallibility; that his duty to party loyalty (I should say subordination) shall not supersede his duty to the basic industry of the country—AGRICULTURE.

Mr Luchkovich's article on this page deals with a matter of great interest to Alberta farmers.

Other Alberta members of the House of Commons who have agreed to contribute to the series of articles on Parliamentary affairs are L. H. Jelliff, member for Lethbridge, and E. J. Garland, U.F.A. member for Bow River.

"FASCIST EFFICIENCY"

(Ottawa Citizen)

Fascisti black shirts recently assaulted a British diplomatic official in Milan. The King's messenger, as the official is described, made the mistake of stopping to watch a bullying performance in a street of the Italian city. The aggressors in the street brawl were apparently annoyed by the unusual circumstance of someone daring to stop to watch them. They were Fascist detectives. They came over the the King's messenger, demanding that he identify himself by producing the papers that must be carried by strangers in Italy. When he declined to produce identity papers until they had shown him by what right they made the demand, they promptly attacked him. He succeeded in attracting the attention of a gendarme who, in response to the messenger's demand, took him to the nearest police station. When the necessary papers were produced in the comparative safety of the police station, the police authorities apologized and released him. They also released the Fascist private detectives. Later in the day, while walking alone, in one of Milan's thoroughfares, the King's messenger received a severe blow on the head from behind. The assailants proceeded to kick and beat him within full view of the passers-by who cautiously refrained from interfering.

This assault on a trusted British official messenger who is accustomed to carry diplomatic documents between various European countries has provoked comment in the British press. Downing Street is understood to be dealing with the case. It will doubtless be satisfactorily settled. Perhaps it may serve as a warning to inquisitive people to keep away from Italy. The King's messenger, of course, had to go to Italy on duty, but many tourists go there every year from choice. There are many other interesting parts of the world to visit.

"Any movement that promotes appreciation of beauty promotes righteousness. The accomplishments of Co-operation up to the present time show the ability of people in their voluntary societies to build a structure of artistic worth."—*J. P. Warbasse.*

The law in its majestic equality forbids the rich, as well as the poor, to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets and to steal bread.—*Anatole France.*

Secretary of U.F.A. Group Reports Action Taken on Convention Resolutions

How the Recommendations of Annual Convention on Federal Matters Were Dealt With by Members at Ottawa.

By M. K. SPENCER, M.P.

The seventh annual report of M. K. Spencer, M.P., on action taken at Ottawa upon U.F.A. Convention Resolutions, is printed on this page. Mr. Spencer has been Secretary of the U.F.A. Group in the House of Commons since U.F.A. members were first elected to Parliament in 1921.

1. "Citizenship", "Nationality".—"Resolved that all British subjects resident in Canada shall have the official status of a Canadian."

This resolution is indefinite. At the present time under the Immigration Act all persons properly domiciled in Canada who have taken out naturalization papers or are natural born British subjects have official status of "Canadian." This means that just as an Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman is at the same time a British subject, so a British subject who is born in Canada is a Canadian.

It would appear, however, that the resolution may seek to go further than that and secure international recognition for "Canadian Nationality" of the individual. This is under consideration and at the moment the proper authorities are studying means by which the passports of a Canadian citizen will describe him as "Canadian."

2. Criticism of Immigration Propaganda.—"Resolved that greater care be taken in the selection, class and number of immigrants sent to the West, and that immigration officials be responsible for them until proper arrangements can be made for their necessary home life."

A special enquiry has been conducted during the session into the whole department of Immigration. Their report to the House recommends in part as follows: Provincial Co-operation.—"That special efforts be now made to extend the field of activity of the Provincial authorities, particularly in the matter of placement, settlement and supervision of immigrants, and that, with this in view, the Federal Government consider contributing to defray the cost of Provincial Co-operation for that purpose."

3. Mineral Rights.—"Whereas, the present law prohibits the ordinary land owner from owning any mineral rights below the surface;

"Therefore be it resolved that the present law be amended, giving the land owners the same rights and privileges in mineral and oils as those held by the C.P.R."

Some confusion exists as to the privileges granted in this regard. The C.P.R., Hudson Bay, and homesteaders prior to 1898 who either received grants of crown lands or purchased same were entitled not alone to surface rights such as timber, pasturage, etc., but also to the minerals below the surface. This applied to all.

Since 1898 no privileges or rights in respect of minerals or oil have accompanied the title to the surface rights. In this again all have been treated alike. But the development of the mineral and oil resources in such lands has not been disposed of other than by lease, under such terms and conditions as the Parliament of Canada decided.

The Minister does not believe the mass of the people wish to return to the day of private ownership of the mineral and oil resources but admits that difficulties have arisen in the fact that side by side may be properties in one of which the individual or company owns the mineral rights, whilst in the other the Crown holds them for the people. It is suggested that the principle of this resolution might well be remembered.

4. Revision of Tariff on Livestock Shipments.—Requesting the Railway Commissioners that they ask the Railway to revise the present tariff to allow for two stop-offs for the completion of livestock shipments on through billings instead of on one. This service to be given on all way-freight trains.

The Board of Railway Commissioners state that they will give every opportunity for this proposal to be considered at their next sitting in Calgary.

5. Personal Domicile.—Asking that women be given personal domicile and personal naturalization.

This resolution deals with two matters. The first, "Personal Domicile," is of purely provincial character and can be dealt with by the Provincial Government; the second, "Personal Naturalization of Women" was discussed by the delegates to the Imperial Conference, and after some consideration it was voted to postpone definite decision until the next Imperial Conference. In the meantime the League of Nations have taken up the question and are endeavoring to find a way by which uniformity of the laws of the nations in this regard may be brought about.

6. Dominion Weather Bureau.—Requesting that the Dominion Weather Bureau make more use of information at its disposal for the benefit of the public.

The Minister has stated that he believes the request in the resolution presents no serious difficulties as his department already undertakes a similar service for the fishermen. He will favorably consider the resolution, and we feel that he will undertake to comply with its request.

7. Spray Lakes.—A resolution recommending that the Provincial and Federal members of Parliament be urged to try and bring about a co-operative scheme for the development of Spray Lakes project.

A committee waited upon the Minister of the Interior with regard to giving the Provincial Government of Alberta a prior right to develop Spray Lakes. This he agreed to do.

8. Sugar Beet Industry.—"Whereas, the development of the sugar beet industry is a matter of national interest and of urgent importance to the farmers located in the irrigated districts of the Province of Alberta, and of other portions of the Dominion adapted to the growing of sugar beets, and,

"Whereas, this industry is in vital need of encouragement in order that the benefits accruing therefrom shall continue;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Dominion Government be urged to adopt such measures to encourage and stabilize this industry as shall alike be beneficial to the growers of the sugar beets, the manufacturers of the refined product therefrom, and the consumers of sugar in the Dominion of Canada."

The Federal members find difficulty in dealing with a resolution worded as above, as it is couched in such vague and indefinite terms. It would appear, however, to be in conflict with the stand the Association has taken on tariff matters, and they therefore beg to refer it back to the Convention for further consideration.

9. Condemnation Insurance.—"Whereas, the condemnation insurance taken by packers on cattle and hogs appears to be excessive;

"Therefore be it resolved that we urge the Dominion Government to repeal the act or section of the act which provides for the condemnation insurance."

The Minister replied:

With respect to condemnation insurance there is no act, regulation or anything else, authorizing an insurance fee which is charged on every carload of cattle and hogs entering abattoirs. This is a practice adopted by the packers to compensate them for any animals which they buy and which turn out to be condemned to tankage because of their being so infected with T.B. or something else, as to be unfit for consumption.

This insurance is put on all cattle whether healthy or unhealthy and is admittedly not a sound way of securing such an insurance fund. However, in the absence of any better way to ensure the packers against losses from condemned animals after slaughter, this method has been practised, although not legalized. It has been a subject for discussion among cattle growers for many years, but after it was taken up and it was understood for what use it was levied, the advantages were recognized, because it was understood that if this fee were not charged, the packers would merely have to bid that much less for the animals to ensure them against possible condemned animals when slaughtered.

10. Election Act.—"Whereas, viewing with alarm the amount of offences under the Election Act in Northern Alberta, the difficulty of prosecuting offenders, and the ease in avoiding penalties imposed;

"Therefore be it resolved that this Convention go on record as calling for stricter application of the Dominion Election Act."

During the session the subject of the Athabasca Election of 1925 was taken up in the Committee on Privileges and Elections on action of the U.F.A. Group. This Committee reported to the House on the 1st of June, copy of which will be

Alberta Government Reports on Resolutions of U.F.A. Annual Convention

[illegible]

The Protest Against Increasing Vice-Regal Costs

By

J. B. WOODSWORTH M.P.

Q. But the residence occupied in which it has been carried out

The Control of the Press

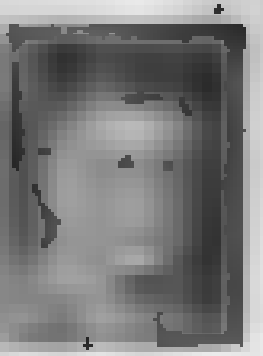
News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

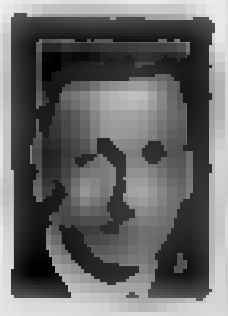
Explanation of New System

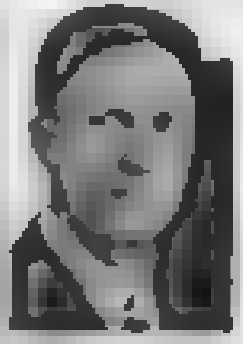
Elevator place

load of
bu. ch.
Oats, a
Barley
a and
Wheat

The Wheat Pool Field Service







[illegible] STEWART, [illegible] of the Saskatchewan Pool, of the

long step towards bridging the gap.

Meetings

July 9th, Botha, July 10th, Chelsby, July [illegible]th, Eldrick July 12th,

Coarser Grains

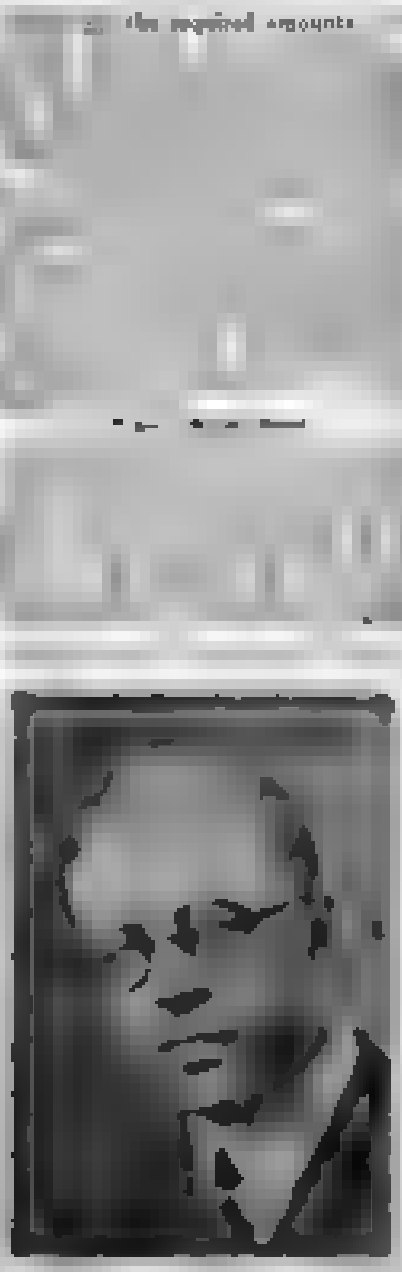
[illegible]

[illegible] growing [illegible] Pool is [illegible]. Com- [illegible] marketing. [illegible] of 30 acres

[illegible] coarser grains anyway.

[illegible] signs when [illegible] stimulus

McIvor Explains Pool Methods of Selling Wheat



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Improved Policy

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News & Views

New Sunset Estate

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New Wheat Pool Land

[illegible]

Idle Wagon Without Apology

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Does Gas Gas Injuring

[illegible]

Sound of Wheat

[illegible]

Day in Lethbridge

[illegible]

U. S. Grain Exports 10% Increase

[illegible]

NOTICES

Re Clause 28 of Standard Contract

To Whom It May Concern

[illegible]

Re Third Series Contract

To Whom It May Concern

[illegible]

[illegible]

New Wheat Pool Land

[illegible]

Pool Grip of Sugar

[illegible]

Pool Stocks at Pace

[illegible]

Pool Now Stale

[illegible]

Saskatoon Elevator Pool

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wheat Rating in Canada

[illegible]

Wheat in Russia

[illegible]

Grain Conference

[illegible]

C. P. R. Grain Earnings

[illegible]

Making Room for Wheat

[illegible]

Wheat Pool Meetings

[illegible]

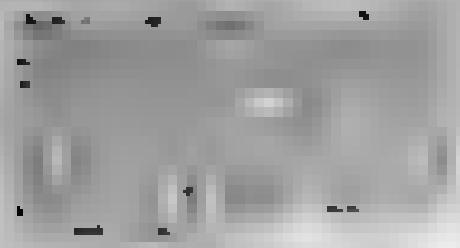
Wheat Pool Meetings

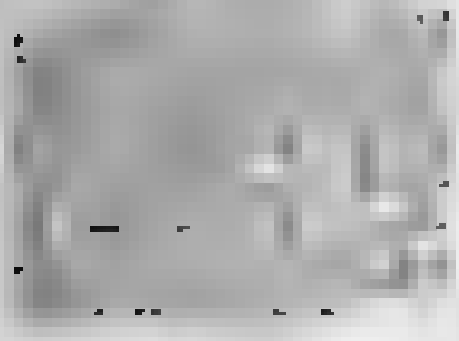
[illegible]

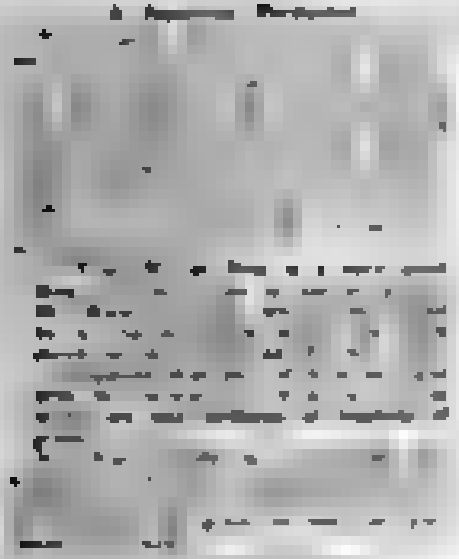
Complainers in Saskatchewan

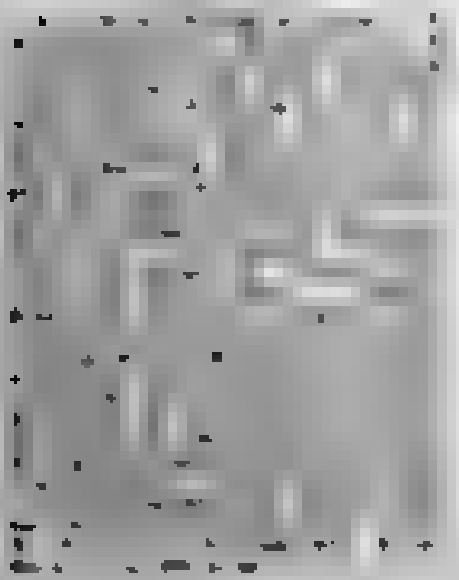
[illegible]

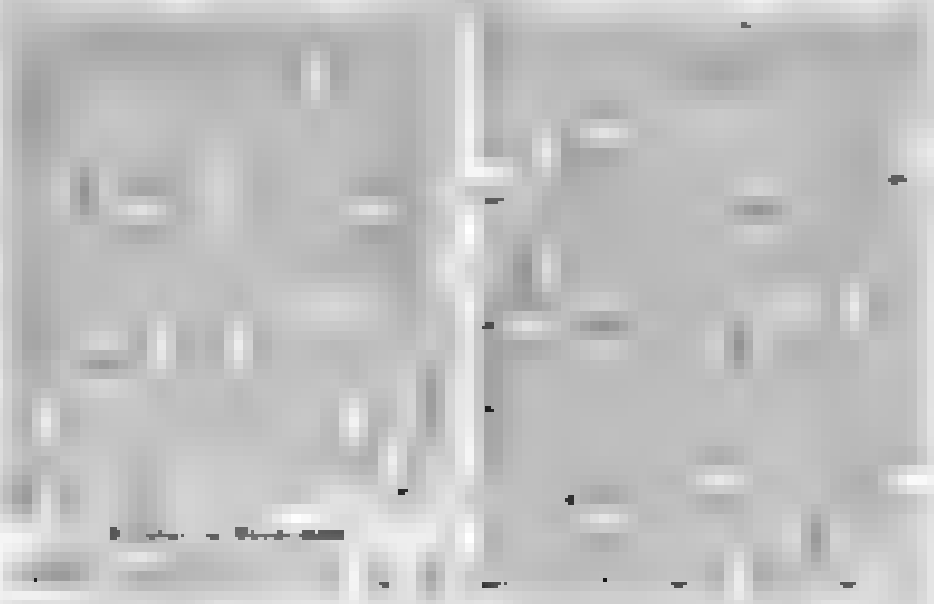
Eight Story Building to Be Erected for Wheat Pool in Winnipeg









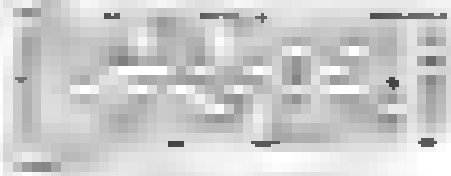


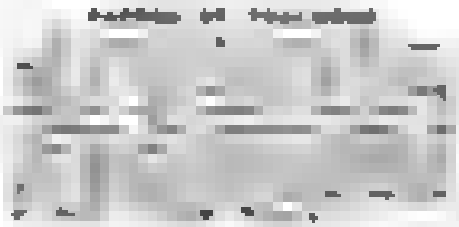
Wheat Pool Representatives

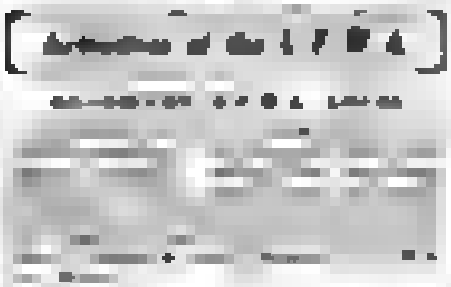
The Pool's Place in Our National Life

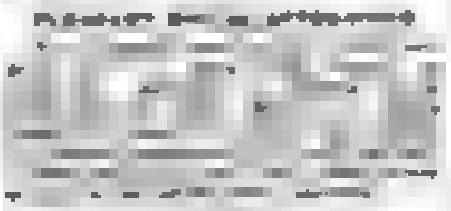
Interests of the United Farm Women

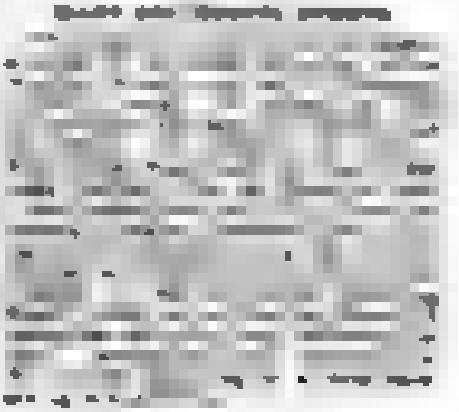
Closing Days of Session—Unsatisfactory Way of Handling Estimates







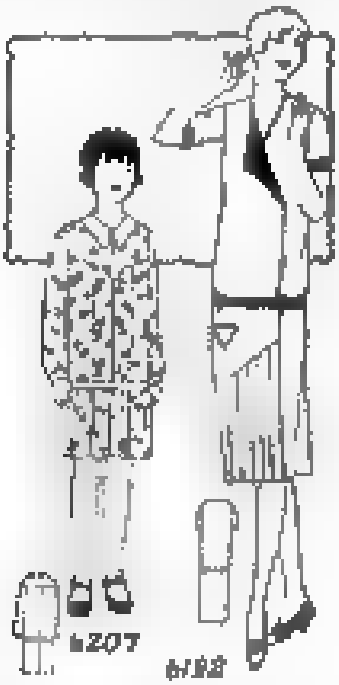




As not granting the franchise to women on the same terms as men (at the age of 21), has been passed by the British Parliament. Hitherto the right to vote has been extended only to women of 30 years or over.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send order to The U.F.A. Pattern Department, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary. Allow ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6207 Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 3-4 yards of 27 inch material, together with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c

6192 Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material together with ½ yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 yards. Price 15c

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Two good hot-weather dessert recipes have been contributed by a reader in the East. They are given below.

Lemon Foam Pudding. Mix in a little cold water 2 rounding tablespoons of cornstarch, pour over it 2 cups boiling water, add ½ cup sugar, a very little salt, rice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Cook until transparent. When nearly cold mix with the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs, and put into cups to "set." The cups should be rinsed with cold water first. Make a sauce of 1 pint of milk and

Keep the Children Happy!

They Won't Want to Leave the Farm

that is made beautiful and LIVABLE with trees, shrubs, fruits and flowers. Neither will you . . . for you'll find an unexpected profit from the planting plan our representative in your district will prepare for you. He is trained to give you reliable advice and assistance in Horticulture and Landscape Designing, FREE. Write us and he will call on you.

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BAKING CONTESTS

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Robin Hood FLOUR

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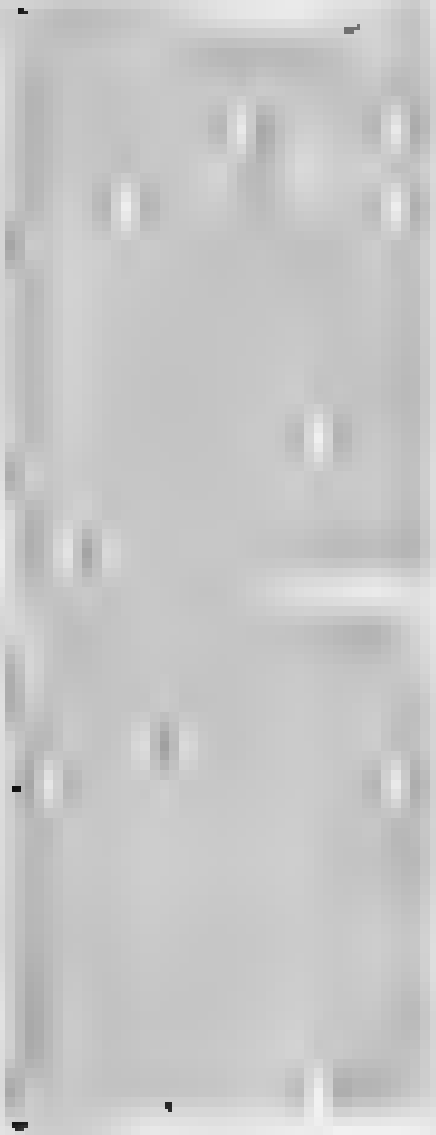
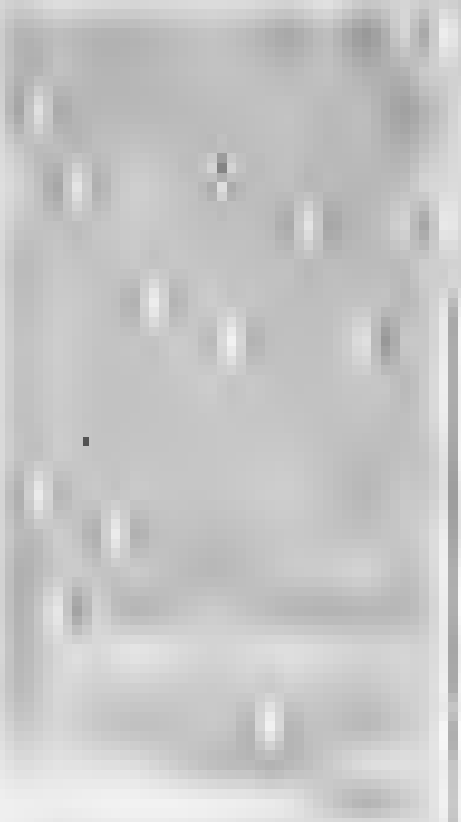
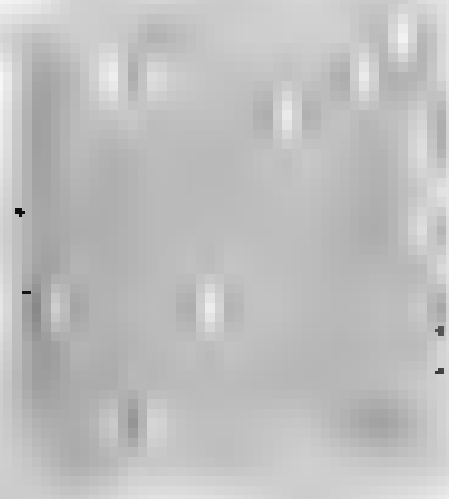
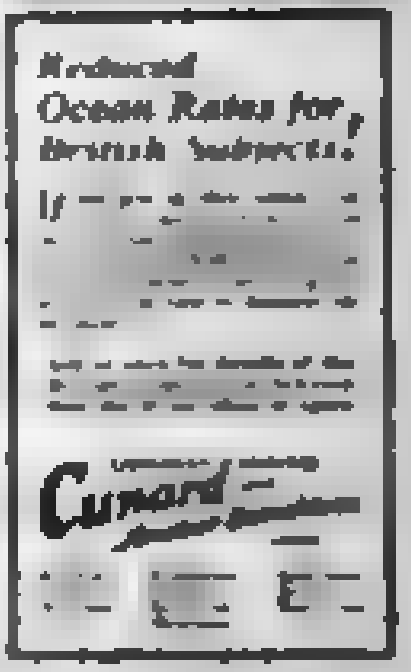
U F A. Junior Activities

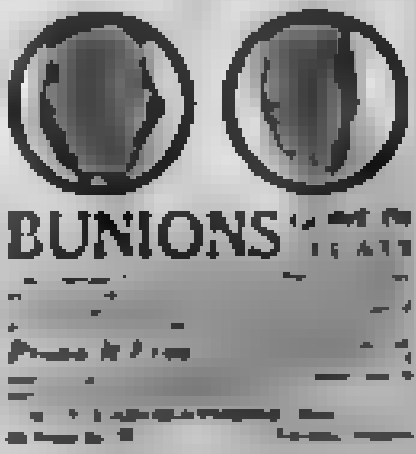
Commencement Work in Retrospect
The Closing Days











[illegible]

[illegible]

Junior President
[illegible] of
Past Twelve Months

[illegible]

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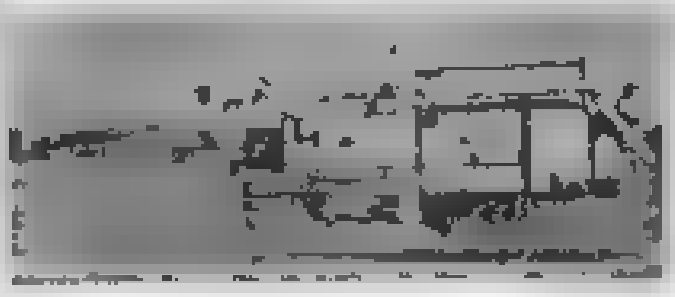
Town Planning for Alberta

LIKE DOES OTHER PEOPLE

GOT SWAT THREATENED

White Steel Threshers LEAD

For Fast and Clean Threshing



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SPECIAL WHITE FEATURES INCLUDE

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Ship Your Grain
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IMPERIAL MOTORS LIMITED

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FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ALBERTA

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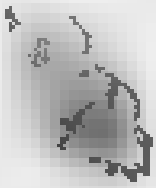

ARE. F. JENKINS

PERSONNEL OF STAFF

[illegible]

FEDERAL TRUCKS APPROVED

[illegible]

See Opposite Page

INVITATION

VISITORS TO THE

CALGARY and
EDMONTON
EXHIBITIONS

Should see the display of

Holt Combine Harvesters

with the 1928
window pick-up
unit attachment

THE PIONEER
in the
COMBINE FIELD

UNION TRACTOR and
HARVESTER CO. LTD.

Calgary
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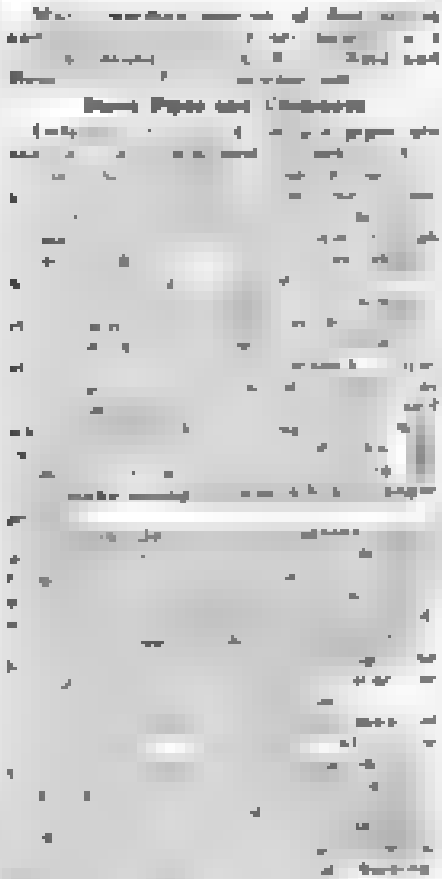
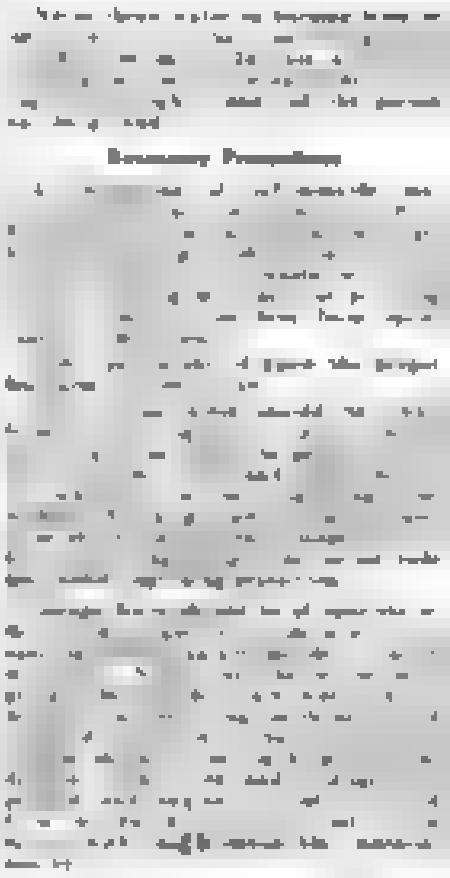
How to Guard Against Fire

Warning Issued by Dominion Fire Commissioner





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Rates that are Reasonable

For Varied Conditions "Holt" Special Equipment

THE "Holt" Combined Harvester has made possible the quickest and most profitable method of grain harvesting ever known. In a single combined series of operations, it completes the year's harvest in one trip over the field.

Now "Holt" special equipment widens the usefulness of the Combine—brings its magic to every grain grower—meets varied extremes of weather and crops.

The "Holt" Windrow Header cuts the standing grain and lays it in windrows to ripen and cure.

The "Holt" Windrow Pick-Up, attached to a "Holt" Combine, mechanically picks up the windrowed grain and evenly feeds it into the separator—one continuous operation.

You can meet weather conditions—you can now reap the advantages of "Combine" harvesting—cut your costs and increase your profits—with "Holt" equipment.

Your "Holt" dealer will be glad to show you this special "Holt" equipment. See him—or write for big illustrated folder.

PRICES

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Model 16	$1,[illegible]
Model 17	$1,[illegible]
Model 14	$2,100
Model 15	$2,[illegible]
Model 16	$2,[illegible]

Write for complete price list of all models, attachments and special equipment.

HOLT

COMBINED HARVESTER

WESTERN HARVESTER CO.

A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

General Offices and Factory: Stockton, California

Distributing Warehouses

Spokane, Wash. Fargo, N. D. Topeka, Kansas

Combined Harvester

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Clapson Outlines History of Co-operative Livestock Marketing in Alberta

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

margin of 50-75c per hundred between the Coast point and the Calgary and Edmonton markets.

With this local success it is only natural that they should look wider and consider the broadening of their sphere of usefulness. Much of these were in the United States which had adopted for some years and had effective but not on their price directly, but when they found the central market and that limited such movement also was to whatever commission firm they desired that they began to develop a good deal of competition between themselves. In other words, the business in the market would play one commission against the other and thus reduce the commission. This further found that in order to the ordinary commission firms were not serving the best interests of the producer because the private commission firms did not really represent any of the best interests of the producer, inasmuch as the commission firm was not interested in getting a good price which is what is wanted by the producer. Further, that the commission firms increased the speculative element in the market by selling large quantities of stock to each other rather than to the ultimate consumer, the result being that the price was made by the packers. This because of the small volume of business that other firms had to deal with, it was not worth while to handle it in a manner that would yield a greater revenue than the producer thought he was paying, namely selling commission.

Minute Meeting in Edmonton

With a view of organizing in Western Alberta pool and following all the Eastern shipping and selling board a meeting was called in October by director of 1928 which was attended by all the growing shippers and others in the Province and from this meeting a Provincial Board was set up to work out a plan and report to the next meeting of the Producers under a centre selling agency.

The plan as first adopted called for the sale of all produce under a Provincial control and indicated that in not the produce be graded and handled as well as the marketing of the [illegible] the executive plan to set up a [illegible] demand but would not [illegible] stock to set down in shipping and the [illegible] organized [illegible] for the [illegible] year of selling on the central markets, all stock shipped.

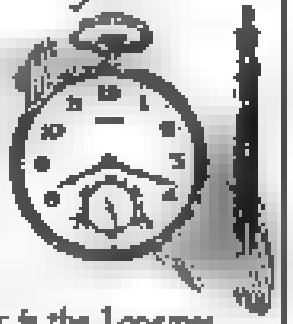
As a result of actual experience it has been found that the local organization units, with more responsibility and authority have to be formed be created. The [illegible] and [illegible] with the [illegible] commission [illegible] the Provincial all are organized or organizing on development units.

Sign-up Campaign

The Provincial Board entered into a great sign-up campaign in the summer of 1928 with the Dairy and Egg and Poultry Pools. At the end of the sign up campaign while the other [illegible] was [illegible] was found that under the Provincial contract, the sign-up was so [illegible] as to be almost of no avail in shipping. After the first sign-up which when a permanent Board was elected that Board began organizing sub local

Continued on page 35

Dependability in WATCHES



ALL you expect of your watch is exact time. There are many watches which keep good time. But the watch which gives you exact time, day in and day out, for a longer period and with less trouble than any other is the Longines watch. It is famous the world over and is preferred by men of affairs.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS *CALGARY*

WAY DOWN IN
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
STRATHMORE FARM
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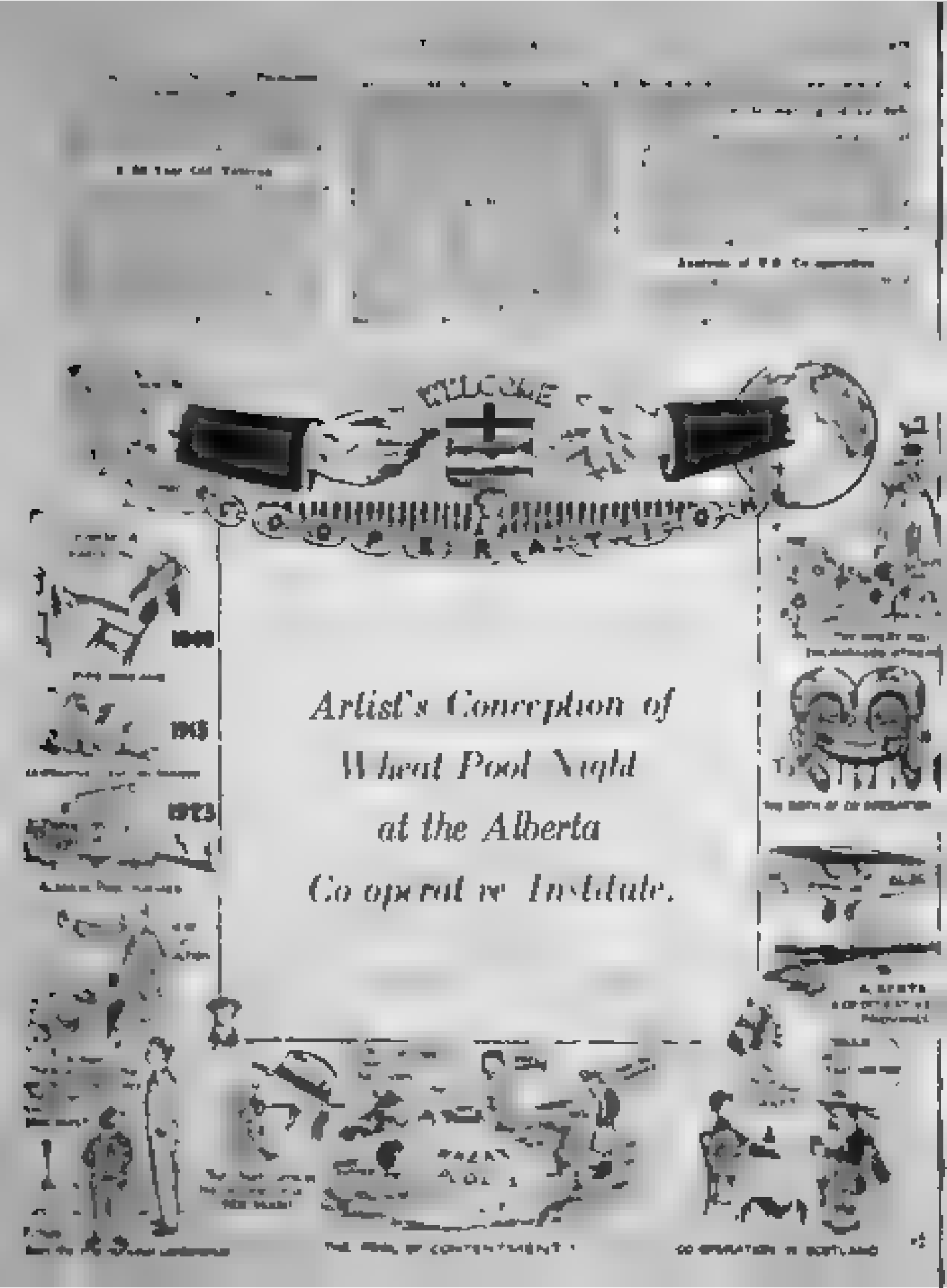
OR

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE ASSOCIATION LTD.
AGENTS FOR
The Stratford Binder Twine

BANKING and CREDIT

CENTRAL OFFICE, U.F.A.
Langford Building Calgary



Artist's Conception of Wheat Pool World at the Alberta Co-operative Institute.

Heintzman Piano
Lasts a Lifetime

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at the
CALGARY
and
EDMONTON
EXHIBITIONS

SPILLERS
"BAKE-RITE"
FLOUR

"BAKE-RITE"

[illegible] DO SECRETARY FOR BARNETT

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 6)

trip to Pembina as being an education to himself. He admonished his hearers that, great as had been the need of such an organization as ours in the past, the future would see still greater problems for us to handle. Mr. Brownlee spoke of his trip to Europe and of the activities of the co-operatives in the British Isles and in Denmark. He emphasized the difference between the operation of our political action and the methods adopted by the other political parties. He spoke of the financial progress the Government had made since 1921 and of the unfounded charges of extravagance levelled by its opponents.

Altogether, the convention showed that there was no falling off in the U.F.A. spirit in the Pembina Constituency. The convention was presided over by H. Critchlow, the president of the association.

BEECHER WEED CONTROL

Weed control was the chief topic of the June meeting of Atkinson U.F.A. Local, states G. W. Simpson, secretary. "A 99 per cent attendance was recorded. We were favored by addresses from L. A. Parry, of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Forster, field inspector, the remarks being timely and greatly appreciated. A picnic was arranged for July 11th; also an auto trip to Wainwright Park is under contemplation. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting, and we were then favored by songs from Mr. Jack Lawrence of Minburn and members of the Local."

SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS, $17,000

Pembina Live Stock Shipping Association held their annual general meeting in the Community Hall, Tomahawk, on June 23rd, with 60 members present. It was found that the business handled during the first seven months amounted to well over $17,000.

There was a lively discussion on trucking hogs, the final decision being that the railroad gives the best all year service. Two of the staff of the A.C.L.P. were present, Wm. Young, organizer, and W. E. Piggot, accountant. Mr. Young gave some extremely interesting facts and we shall be pleased to have those men again at any future meetings.

The ladies of U.F.A. Local No. 64 served lunch to the visitors and directors, a courtesy greatly appreciated by all. —E. W. Berry, Secretary U.F.A. Local No. 64.

Entire Province Benefitted by Heavy Rain

Fortnightly Crop Report of Publicity Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture

Early seeded wheat is now in the shot blade in many sections of the Province and all grains are making rapid and vigorous growth, according to the telegraphic reports received on Friday by the Department of Agriculture, for the fourth fortnightly crop report of the season. The entire Province has benefitted by the rains which have been general during the past two weeks, and the set-back which crops in some areas received as a result of delayed germination is rapidly being recovered although some fields are somewhat patchy. Warm growing weather is now the most urgent requirement for crops to take full advantage of the abundant supply of moisture.

Never in the history of the Province has a crop been sown under better conditions as far as high quality of seed and treatment for disease are concerned, and never has more concerted action been taken to keep fields free from noxious weeds.

Some seven thousand acres have been seeded to sugar beets in the southern part of the Province, and of this acreage fully one-third is reported to be showing a perfect stand, with the remainder giving promise of a good average crop.

Cutting of alfalfa and sweet clover has commenced in the south but has been interrupted to some extent by the rains. Very local hail damage is reported in one or two districts, but crops in the affected areas are making a good recovery. Practically no insect injury to crops has occurred with the exception of the appearance of wireworms in some northern districts.

Crops in the Peace River country are well advanced and in view of the increased acreage under crop this year in the north, conditions generally are considered promising for heavy grain shipments next fall and winter.

Protest Against Free Trade in Farm Products Only

H. Young Re-elected President Wetaskiwin Federal C.A.—Mrs. E. E. Sparks Again Secretary.

About two hundred persons attended the annual convention of Wetaskiwin Federal Constituency Association, held in Wetaskiwin on June 21st. Henry Young, of Millet, who was chairman, was re-elected as president of the association, and Mrs. E. E. Sparks, of Brightview, was re-elected secretary.

Resolutions carried included one recommending an increase in the sessional indemnity of Members of Parliament; another protested against free trade in farm products and high protection in other industries, and declared that the Government should either remove the hardship imposed upon the dairy industry of Canada by the Australian and other treaties, or remove the tariff from all goods the farmers have to buy.

A most enjoyable banquet concluded the day's program. It was decided to hold the next convention in Lacombe, and the one following in Leduc.

Mrs. D. J. Christie, U.F.W.A. director, gave an address dealing especially with the problems of the women's branch of the organization; other speakers were T. Page Baker, of Ponoka; D. J. Christie, of Strathcona; C. Haarsted, Bentley; A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin; and Wm. Irvine, M.P. for the constituency.

"I am glad to note," said Mr. Irvine, "a returning gleam of the enthusiasm which characterized the Association prior to our first political victory in 1921. I feel certain that we are all better fitted for the real task in which we are engaged than we were then. We now appreciate that we not only have to organize a Wheat Pool, or win a political victory at the polls, but that we have got to keep these things going until the larger purpose has been achieved."

Equal Responsibility

Turning to political matters the speaker emphasized the relationship existing between the sitting member and the convention. It was to the latter that the member looked for guidance in matters of political policy, and in consequence the convention must assume equal responsibility with the members in that regard. Before entering upon a review of the session's work, Mr. Irvine sought advice on two specific matters. One of these had to do with the suggested increase in the indemnity for parliamentarians, and upon this matter he made no comment, beyond stating that as the electorate was his employer, it was the right of the electorate to state whether or not an increase would be sanctioned.

The other matter involved the tariff. In this connection Mr. Irvine pointed out that the general tariff policy of the United Farmers, as stated in past years, was well known to be one of lower and still lower tariffs, with a view to ultimate free trade, and that both Liberals and Conservatives were committed to high tariff. Mr. Irvine explained that he had received many communications, during the past session, from Locals and individuals in the constituency, urging him to use his influence and vote to the end that the Australian Treaty be abolished. To do so might be interpreted by some as contrary to the declared opinion of the U.F.A. on tariff matters, hence it was necessary to ask the convention to express its mind on the matter.

Free Trade for Farmers

Mr. Irvine voiced the opinion that farmers and their representatives were being taken advantage of because of their known prejudice in favor of tariff reduction. He instanced the case of tariff reductions on material imported for manufacturing purposes. To reduce tariff on material without corresponding reductions in the tariff on the finished product was merely a way of enriching a few manufacturing favorites of the Government. Yet farmer members were supposed to support such reductions in order to be consistent with their tariff ideas. Moreover, Mr. Irvine said, Canada's markets for dairy produce had been offered to Australia, in return for the possibility of our protected manufacturers finding a market in Australia for their products. In this way the farmers were given free trade on farm products, but high protection was extended to the manufacturer on all commodities which the farmer had to buy. Thus agriculture had become the victim of the worst phases of both protection and free trade.

"As your representative," he said, "we are silenced in the face of this injustice by a commitment to a doctrine which is sometimes more sentimental than scientific, and at times more honored in the breach than in the observance."

"The Government and Parliament were buoyant over the return of prosperity," said the speaker. "This buoyancy reflected itself in the rather extravagant increases in public expenditure."

What is Prosperity

"Prosperity," continued Mr. Irvine, "might mean fortunes for a few manipulators of credit and stock jugglers. Real prosperity, however, consists in the abundance of goods and services available to supply the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life."

He asked why it was that prosperity

come and went, and why it was that in Canada, with such abundance of natural wealth, with its real and potential plant equipment and superfluity of labor power, prosperity was not a permanent condition?

Credit Control Required

Continuing, Mr. Irvine described in a simple and graphic way the circuit flow of money and goods in the process of production. He contended that under a profit system there was not enough money circulated as wages, dividends and interest, to buy back the goods produced. Therefore goods which people would like to use, but which they were unable to buy through lack of purchasing power, gradually clogged the wheels of industry, and finally culminated in acute depression, and at times complete paralysis. What was required was a scientific control of credit in order that it may perform its proper function as the distributor of goods.

Either the present Governments were not aware of the relation of credit control to stabilized prosperity, or they were prevented by interested individuals from taking the proper steps to secure that control. One of these two conclusions must be drawn from the actions of the Government. In times of depression, such as we experienced after the war, they curtailed expenses and joined in the discordant song of "Thrift", which was shouted by every moneymonger in the Dominion. When prosperity returns, the Government, in the prevailing boom spirit, spends public money extravagantly. These policies should be reversed, continued Mr. Irvine, if the Government were seized of the importance of finance, as we have a right to expect a Government to be.

Dealing with taxation, Mr. Irvine said there were three things to be noted in this year's budget. The first was that there had been a great many tariff changes without any change in the tariff; second, that the income tax was cut by 10 per cent; and third, that all so-called tariff reductions were made on material imported for manufacturing, and thus will add to the profits of that class, there being no reduction in cost to the consumer.

LAWN HILL EXTENDS INVITATION

Lawn Hill U.F.A. invites all the surrounding Locals to a basket picnic to be held at the Lawn Hill School on July 11th, at 2 p.m., when Wm. Irvine, M.P., and W. T. Lucas, M.P., will address the gathering. Coffee will be served free. —R. Gordon, Secretary.

ON TRIP TO ENGLAND

R. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A. and Chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, left Calgary on June 29th for England, on a business trip on behalf of the Wheat Pool. He will be accompanied by George McIvor, of the Central Selling Agency.

WARNER CONSTITUENCY

The annual meeting of Warner U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held on June 25th, was well attended considering the condition of the roads following a three-days' rain, states a report from the secretary, K. A. Warren.

Speeches by Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Mrs. King of Lethbridge, and W. McLeod of the Wheat Pool office, were much appreciated. Officers for the ensuing year are A. R. Buckle, president; N. L. Hanson and Mrs. F. J. Malloy, vice-presidents; K. A. Warren, secretary. The convention concluded with a dance, which was successful in every way.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

With further reference to Resolution No. 6, regarding the holding of an institute of co-operation, which is dealt with on page 12, a letter from Premier Brownlee states:

"As a result of my visit to Regina and some reflection on the value of the International Wheat Pool Conference from an inspirational standpoint, it has occurred to me that more real good would be accomplished by increasing the status of this movement by making it national instead of Provincial. This would involve trying to link up as many Provinces as possible interested in the co-operative movement in an inter-Provincial movement, and arranging for the Institute to be held in the different Provinces each year. In my opinion we can gradually widen the interest in the movement and at the same time give greater encouragement to leaders of co-operative thought to attend such an Institute and the inspirational value to the producers would be correspondingly increased."

SECOND DAY OF INSTITUTE

(Continued from page 26)

ing at Vancouver. The objective of the Meadow Creamery was to keep a high and uniform quality constantly so that consumers would become familiar with and demand that product. The identity would be preserved, and it would always be fresh. Competition was mainly from Australia, good butter but rather flat on account of the laws compelling reduction of acidity in the antipodes.

Buyers were organized, but it had been impossible to get sellers to stick. The formula of the buyer was "How much will you deliver to us at how much below a certain figure?" There was always some seller who would quote a low figure, and the market was insecure.

Co-operative Accounting

F. M. Harvey's address on co-operative accounting was a masterly effort, providing much useful information which the many officials of various co-operatives present could utilize with advantage and profit to their organizations. No address today was given more attention or aroused deeper interest than Mr. Harvey's.

H. E. Spencer, M.P., Battle River, made an efficient chairman for the day.

WHEAT POOL NEWS

(Continued from page 21)

his neighbor rather than against him, is in his own best interest. The surest guarantee of the growing strength of any organization is a realization of the necessity of forgetting the other fellow's faults, learning from him where possible, and above all, diligently attending to the work of building, with the motto of service always in mind."

Farming was referred to by the speaker as the oldest occupation on earth. For an individual to trace his ancestry back through several generations of association with the land was usually a matter of pride and there was, therefore, every reason why the farmer should regard his own calling as first among all callings. This was owing to the fact that from the standpoint of prime necessity it was first and it was first, also, from the standpoint of keeping fresh the life blood of the nation. This much is true of agriculture generally, and it is particularly the case in Canada. The speaker deplored the tendency of many farmers to encourage their brightest sons and daughters to leave the farm and he thought that "we must as farmers come in reality to regard our calling as the greatest in the world; as contributing more to the fundamental needs of human life and to the national life of the country than any other and as offering opportunities for a life of usefulness and service to say the least, second to no other—a field of endeavor in which the best of our boys and girls will find ample scope for the exercise of all their ability."

DENIES U.S. CHARGE

Hon. Wm. J. Jardine, secretary of agriculture in the United States, made the suggestion that United States grain exported through Montreal is being tampered with in order to de-grade the quality, making it inferior to Canadian grain. T. W. Harvie, general manager of the Port of Montreal, has come out with a point blank denial of the charge. He stated that the harbor commissioners tamper with nothing, and driver grain according to orders, but it is subject to inspection, and the same inspection, as the Canadian grain. The reason he gives for American grain going through Montreal is that Montreal is the economic port and provides the best service of any grain port in the world.

Central Pool Has Selling Agency at Vancouver

The annual meeting of the Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association was held at Alix on Wednesday, June 26th, reports the secretary of the Association, F. J. Setters.

"The financial report showed that since March 2nd, 1925, the association has benefitted its members to the extent of $69,926.96 over the regular market price paid for butter-fat in the Province," writes Mr. Setters. "This sum has been distributed as follows: Cash dividends to members, $48,138.57; Participation certificates, $21,788.39.

"The latter figure is a reserve, held as working capital, for which each member holds a certificate showing his or her equity in the reserve. In addition to this reserve, there is approximately $6,000.00 as an additional reserve, for various contingencies; additional equipment to the extent of $10,000. has been purchased, and all organizing expenses have been taken care of.

"The membership now stands at approximately 1500.

"The election of officers resulted in the following being elected: J. D. Johnstone, Ferintosh, president; U. G. Marrystt, Alix, vice-president; A. F. Wright, Ardley, third member of the executive; W. R. Barker, Lacombe, District No. 3; H. J. Meers, Leslieville, District No. 4; Curt Hitchner, Gadsby, District No. 6; C. M. Butterfield, Veteran, District No. 7.

"Arrangements have now been completed, whereby the Association has its own butter selling agency in Vancouver, which is proving a boon to the organization."

CLAYPOOL OUTLINES HISTORY

(Continued from page 20)

shipping associations, the territory where the most signers were, and in most districts the local Board of Directors saw

the wisdom of the local incorporation and changed into that system.

The setting up of a selling agency on the central yards presented a great difficulty, as the prospects for the first year at least were that the organization expenses were going to be very heavy, and the volume of contract stock actually delivered on the central yards very light. After a great deal of negotiation, an arrangement was entered into with the United Livestock Growers for the handling of the contract stock, in return for which the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers, Ltd., were given half the representation on the United Livestock Growers' Board. This arrangement existed for two years until, at the Convention of the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers in 1927, instructions were given to the Board to set up their own selling agency. Negotiations were then made with a view of the A.C.L.P. Ltd., taking over all tangible assets of the U.L.G. Ltd. in Alberta, but when this agreement was not ratified by the U.G.G. Convention, the A.C.L.P. acquired their own staff and facilities on the Calgary and Edmonton Yards.

Inter-Provincial Arrangement

Following the lead of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba organized on a Provincial basis and an interprovincial arrangement was entered into on the 1st of January, 1928, whereby the Central Livestock Co-operative opened for business on the St. Boniface market to handle the stock from the three organizations that was sold on those yards.

Correspondence

SHIPMENTS AT ECKVILLE

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I must protest against the misrepresentation which occurs in the article headed "Comparison of Pool and Drover Prices at Eckville," of June 1st.

Let the writer of this article, or any one else, read my brief letter in the previous issue of *The U.F.A.* again and it will be seen at once that my comparision of shipping costs at this point was not between the drover and the Pool but between the case of the farmer shipping a car load himself and shipping through the local Pool agency.

The entire article, as a reply to my letter, is thus based on a misunderstanding, and I must add, a very careless misunderstanding.

My letter was meant to appear in April before our local annual Pool meeting and at that time it was not generally known here (what Mr. Claypool at that meeting made clear to us) that the Central Agency's charges were the same as those of the commission firms.

The fact remains, however, that Pool members here who can muster a car load and ship direct to Calgary can effect a saving of some $40.00. There is not volume enough of Pool business to enable the local agency to handle a carload as cheaply as the farmer himself.

In view of a circular letter that has recently been sent to Pool members ignoring local arrangements, it would be a great advantage if members with carloads could ship to the A.C.L.P. direct. Such members should not be asked to sacrifice as much as the present system entails.

Yours truly,

Eckville. G. CHESTER.

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